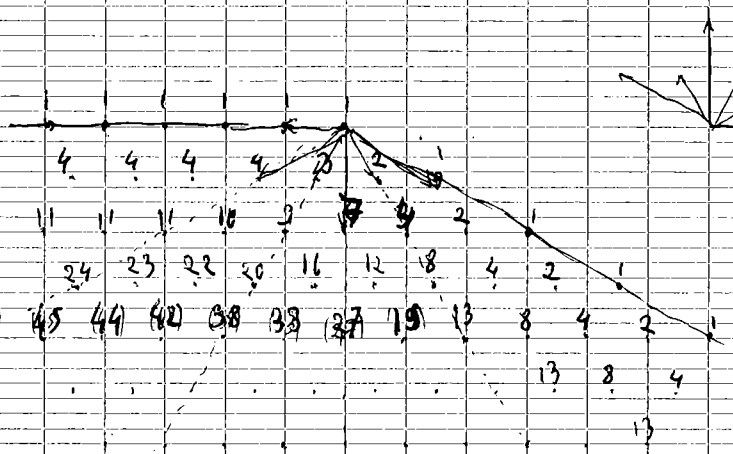
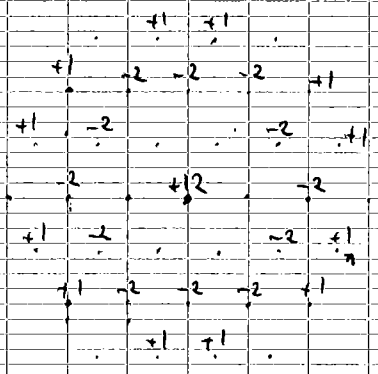
Fonction de partition de Kostant



35-10+1

On intègre en fait conte



α_n

$\alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_1$

$\alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2$

$\alpha_2 \alpha_1 \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$

$\frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{720} = (7)$

dim 7

(+1) → on trouve 0 7

dim 14

$\frac{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{120} = (14)$

(+1) → on trouve 0 7 7

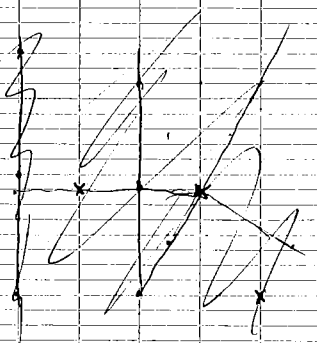
WTF ?

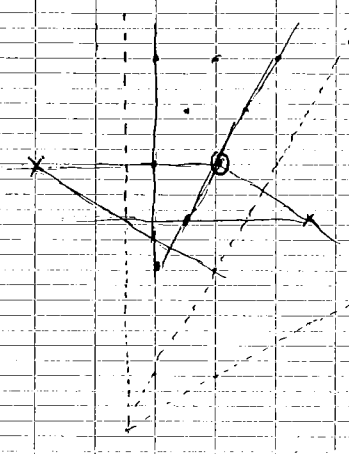
22/02/2015

$\frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{120} = (27)$

dim 27

+1

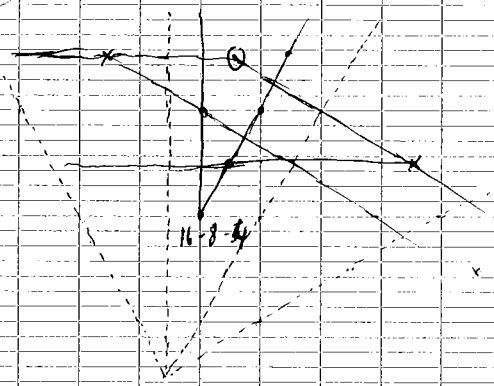




$\frac{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}{120} = (64)$

dim 64

+1



$1 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 120$

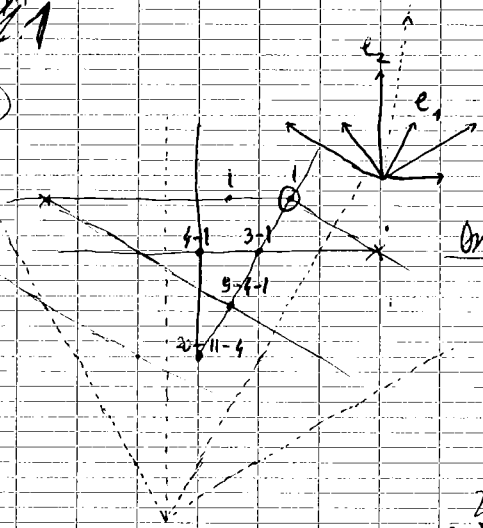
$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{15}{8}$

$\frac{1 \times 1 \times 12 + 2 \times (-2) \times 12 + 4 \times 12}{12} = 1$

dim 77

$\frac{1 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 11 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{120} = (77)$

+1



e_1 $0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$

e_2 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$

δ $\frac{1}{2}, 2, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}$

On va tout multiplier par 2

e_1 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1

e_2 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 0

δ 1, 4, 3, 5, 2, 1

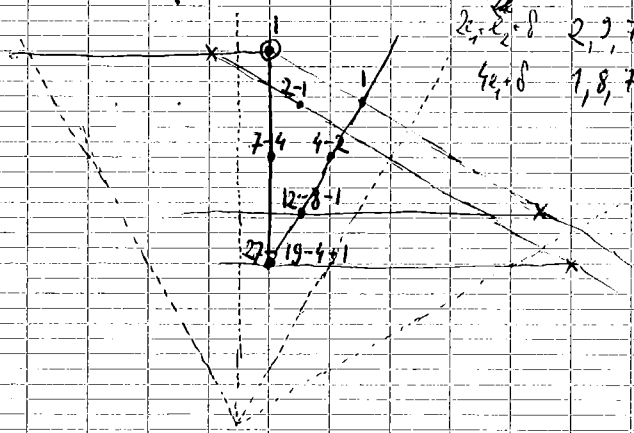
$2e_1 + e_2 + \delta$ 2, 9, 7, 12, 5, 3

$4e_1 + \delta$ 1, 8, 7, 13, 6, 5

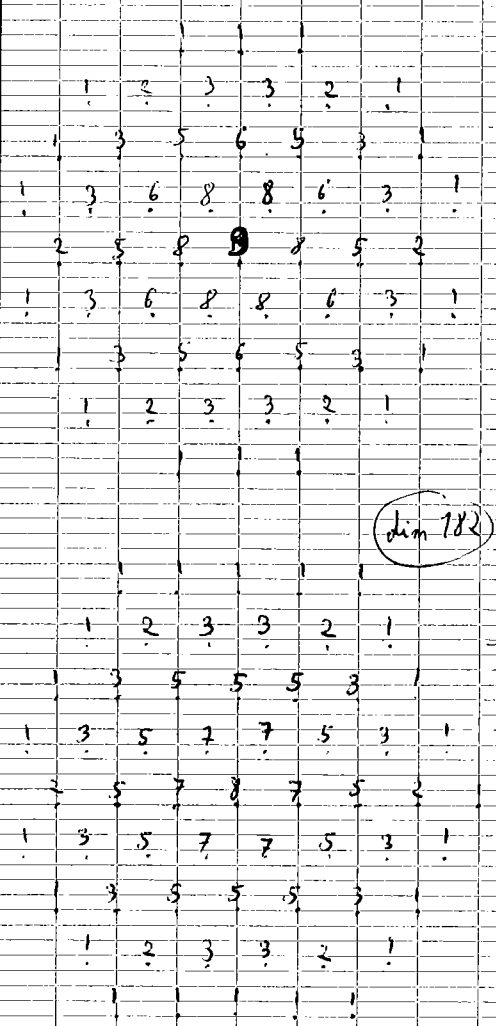
$\frac{3 \cdot 10 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}{120} = (77)$

dim 77

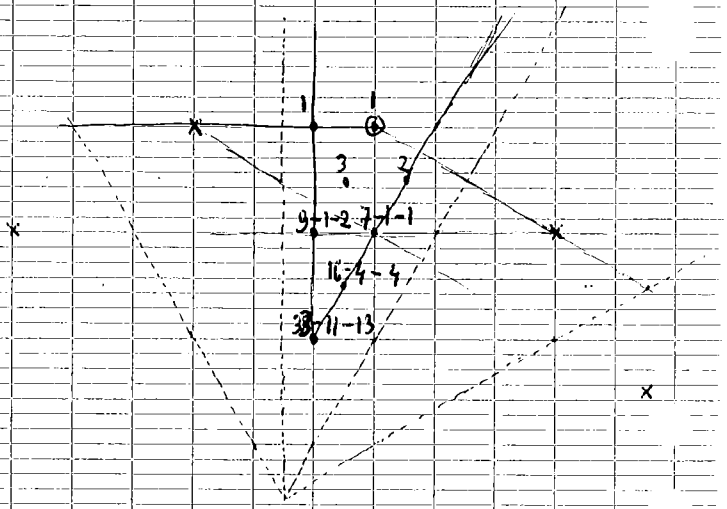
+1



$\frac{2 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 12 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{120} = 189$; dim 189



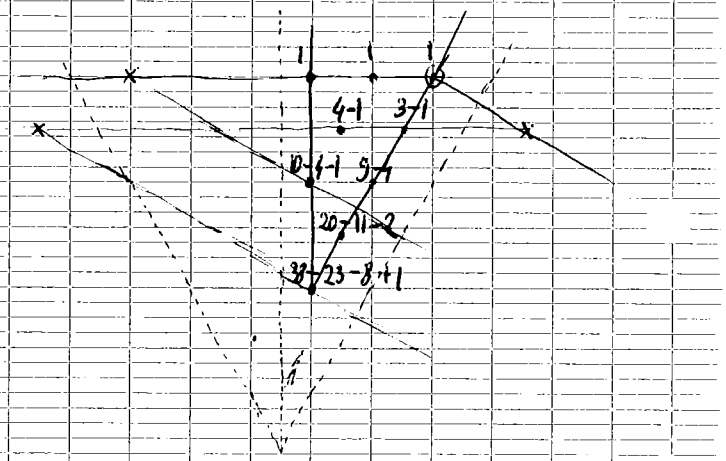
+1



$\frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 7 \cdot 8}{120} = 182$

dim 182

+1



Question : comment trouver si une repr. donnée d'une forme réelle quelconque est réelle ou quaternionique ?

Fulton & Harris ?
Oniščik & Vinberg ?